

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 1. Vol. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1814.

[Vol. 28.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY
SMITH AND BICKLEY.
PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

Brush Manufactory.

THE Subscriber has on hand a general assortment of Brushes at his Factory, on Main-street, a few doors above Postlethwait's tavern; and informs the merchants and the public, that they may be supplied with Brushes of every description, lower than can be imported, and of equal if not superior quality.

He flatters himself that as all domestic manufactories have a claim to preference, that this establishment will meet with encouragement.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

THE Farmers of Kentucky will render a public service by directing their servants to save the Bristles from every Hog—for which the highest price in Cash will be given. Their being scalded does not injure them.

Lexington, Dec. 13, 1813. 51-6t.

WANTED TO HIRE,

15 or 16 Negro Boys,

TO work in a Bagging Factory & Rope Walk, for a term of years, to whom liberal wages will be given.

ALSO—we wish to purchase Three or Four Hundred Weight of FLAX: we will take it delivered at our store in large or small quantities.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton.

Lexington, Dec. 20. 51-3t.

For Sale, otherwise to Rent.

A TRACT OF 110 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND, in Fayette county, one half in hand and the other half 12 months—negotiable in any Bank in Kentucky. If not sold in a few weeks, it will be to rent. The farm is sufficiently large for 4 strong work hands, 32 acres are sown in wheat, the buildings are substantial, orchards, &c. Enquire of the printer.

Dec. 18, 1813. 51-3*.

Tobacco.

A Constant supply of the first rate crop TOBACCO, wanted for the New-York Manufactory, for which the highest price in cash will be given by

J. P. SCHATZELL.

December 19, 1813. 51-3t.

Apprentices

TO THE BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS. THE Subscriber wishes to take two or three active Lads as apprentices to the Book-binding business.

WILLIAM ESSEX.

Nov. 23, 1813. 47-4f.

Auction.

A FARMER who has turned townsman, for that reason, will offer for sale on the next circuit court day at the court house in Lexington, A LIKELY STRONG NEGRO MAN, well acquainted with the business of a farm, and an excellent AXE-MAN, who is hereby warranted to be healthy.

Also, a WOOD WAGON and two good DRAUGHT HORSES. Endorsed negotiable paper, payable one half in six, the other in twelve months, will be received in payment. Any person wishing to make a private purchase are requested by the owner of the above property, to call on

JOS. BOSWELL.

November 22, 1813. 47

The Subscriber

HAVING returned from Philadelphia will continue his OIL MILL, and wishes to supply his old customers.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH

GIVEN FOR

FLAX OR HEMP SEED.

JOHN BOBB

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813. 57-4f.

WHEREAS, A Partnership was formed between William Essex and Robert Adrain, for the purpose of establishing a Book Store in Lexington, which partnership has been dissolved on terms settled by arbitrators appointed by the parties.

Thus, therefore, is to give notice to all persons who may have sold said establishment any Goods, that they will please render their accounts to William Essex, who, under the authority aforesaid, receives the stock and settles the business relative thereto.

WILLIAM ESSEX.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813. 47-4f.

Ellis & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening in their new Brick House, two doors above Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter,

A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS.

Which they will sell low for CASH, either by wholesale or retail.

They have just received a quantity of COPPER.

51-12f. Lexington, Oct. 1, 1813.

Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.

19-4f. May 10, 1813.

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price in cash, for Tallow, Hogs Lard, and all kinds of Soap Grease—Also will purchase any quantity of good clean Ashes; for which, I will give nine pence per bushel, and take them away from their houses in any part of Lexington, or within six miles of said town. Persons wishing to sell or contract for any of the above articles, will please to call at my house on Main-street, nearly opposite the Insurance Bank, where I keep a constant supply of Soap and Candles, to sell by wholesale and retail.

JOHN BRIDGIS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813. 47-4f.

FRESH GOODS.

THOSE who may please to call at the GRAIN & FLOUR STORE, Mulberry street, leading out to Paris, second door above the Jail, will find a well chosen and pretty general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suited to the present Season,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths	Country Cott. Cloths
Cassimers	Coarse Muslins
Coatings	Calicoes
Flannels	Shirtings
Blankets	Dimities
Swansdown	White and Colored
Toilettes	Cambic Muslins
Manchester Cords	Lenoes &c.
Velvets	Black Crapes
Marseilles	Black and Plaid Silk
Bombazetts	White & Black Lace
Black & Grey Worst-	Ribbands
ed Hose	Artificial Flowers
Black & white Silk do	Black, Check & Fan-
Cotton do.	cny Silk Hkfs.
Bucksins and Beaver	Madras do.
Gloves	Check Cambric do.
Ladies' Long & Short	Plain, white & fan-
Kid do.	cny do.
Ladies' Black and	Chintz Shawls
White Silk do.	Common Cotton do.
Silk Shawls	Coffee
Linen & Cott. Checks	Chocolat
&c. &c.	Loaf, Lump and Or-
Crockery Ware	leans Sugars
Glass do.	Pepper
Hard do.	Alspice
Tin do.	Ginger
Men's & Boys' Fur &	Cinnamon
Wool Hats	Cloves
Women's Men's and	Mace
Children's Moroc-	Nutmegs
co Shoes	Raisins
Men's coarse Shoes	Powder
Fine do.	Shot
Children's Coarse do	Lead
Port, Madeira and	Gum Flint's
Sherry Wines,	Shad
Brandy	Mackerel
Rum	Herring
Peach Brandy	Salt
Gin	Logwood
Cherry Bounce	Crowdy Steel
Blackberry Cordial	Castings
Cherry do.	Rice
Anise do.	Ropes assorted
Mint do.	Brushes
Whiskey	Lamp Black in lb. pa-
Cider-royal	pers
Vinegar	Tobacco
Orleans' Molasses	School Books
Gunpowder & Young	Writing Paper
Hyson Teas	Slates &c. &c.

Which will be sold at a very small advance for cash, or that which will suit just as well, viz: Wheat, old Corn, Oats, Flour, Cornmeal, Whiskey, Salt, Linsey, Linen, Flax, Feathers, Butter, Tallow, Hog's Fat, &c.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813. 48

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE indebted to Lowry & Shaw, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment—those excepted having running accounts under special agreement. The business will continue to be conducted under the firm of

LOWRY & SHAW.

June 29, 1813. 26-4f.

David Todd

HAS opened a handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queens' Ware, Glass Ware.

In Anderson's Stone-house, corner near the Market-house, which he will dispose of on low terms.

The business of the firm of David and Sam'l. B. Todd, has devolved upon him—The partnership having been dissolved by consent.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813. 47-4f.

DR. PINDELL takes the liberty of informing the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has recommended the practice of PHYSIC, SURGERY, MIDWIFERY, &c. and may be consulted, at all times, at his Shop, situated on Main Street, next door to Mr. Postlethwait's Tavern.

33- August 14, 1813.

MASON'S INN,

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY. The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened a

House of Entertainment.

He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

PETER MASON.

January 14, 1812. 12-4f.

TAKEN up by William Grady living five miles from Lexington, near the Republican Meeting House, one GRAY MARE, 12 or thirteen years old, 14 1/2 hands high, a split in her near fore hoof up to the hair, blaze face; appraised to ten dollars.

MATHEW ELDER, J. P.

October 30, 1813. 1-3t.

NOTICE.

THERE is due to each non-commissioned officer, musician and private, of the first Rifle Regiment, Kentucky militia, commanded by the late col. John Allen, for retained component parts of rations, four dollars thirty-three cents; which will be paid to the individuals themselves, or in case of death to their legal representatives, on application to the subscriber.

LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, December 13, 1813. 50-3t.
N. B. So soon as complete returns are received for the other regiments composing the first detachment Kentucky volunteers, I will send an agent to places to suit the convenience of the militia, giving due notice in the public papers of the time and place.

L. S.

FOR SALE,

110 Acres of first rate Land, Four miles and a half from Lexington. For particulars enquire of

JAMES DEVERS.

Lexington, Dec. 13. 1813. 50-4f.

ORDINANCES

OF THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON.

WHEREAS it has become necessary that the Trustees of Lexington, should exercise the powers vested in them by the 3d section of an act entitled "An act, establishing a town at the Court-house in the county of Fayette"—to settle and determine all disputes concerning the bounds of the said lots, and particularly those contiguous to the lines which bound the town lands; wherefore,

Be it ordained and decreed by the Trustees aforesaid, That the north west boundary of the lots designated by the letters A & W, and by the numbers 1, 39, 67, 58, 83 and 112, and of the in-lots, No. 23, 24 and 87, shall be and remain seventy-two and a half poles north west from the centre of Cross-street.

And be it further ordained and decreed, That the south east boundary of the out-lots, designated by the numbers 32, 42, 43, 46, 47, 24, 53, 82, 97 and 98, shall be and remain one hundred and thirty nine poles south east from the centre of Mulberry street.

And be it further ordained and decreed, That the south west boundary of the out-lots, designated by the letters I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, shall be and remain fifty three poles south west from the centre of High street.

And be it further ordained and decreed, That the north east boundary of the out-lots, designated by the numbers 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111 and 112, shall be and remain three poles south west from the N. E. boundary line of the town lands.

Passed the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, on the 7th day of October, 1813.

ANDREW MCALLA,

CHAIRMAN, D. T. T. L.

A true copy from records,

PETER I. ROBERT, CLK.

Boarding.

PETER I. ROBERT, will keep boarders in the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert McGowan, on Main street, between the stores of Humphreys and Morton, and Thomas D. Owens.

Lexington, September 13, 1813.

WANTED TO HIRE

A Black Boy,

between 13 and 15 years of age, well acquainted with house work, for whom liberal wages will be given. None will be taken without a good character, apply to

I & E. WOODRUFF.

NEW GOODS.

E. WARFIELD has a large assortment of Woollen and other GOODS, which he wishes to dispose of, chiefly by wholesale.

80 ps. Flannel, assorted
70 fine and coarse Cloths
2 bales Blankets
600 ps. India Muslins
50 Shirting Muslins
50 doz. Cotton Shawls
300 Knives and Forks
100 Pocket and Pen Knives
50 Pad and Port Padlocks
60 Drawer, Cupboard, and Trunk Locks
27 Knob Locks
300,000 Cut and wrought Tacks
100,000 Cut and wrought Sprigs
120 groce Wood Screws
10 Gimblets
800 pr. women's leather & morocco Shoes
500 men and boys' leather Shoes
600 misses' and children's Shoes
Wire of all sorts and sizes,
Best quality Cotton, by the Bale,
Coffee, best green, by the Barrel,
Rice by the Barrel.

A good assortment of Saddlery, Queens-ware and Groceries.

Merchants purchasing in Lexington, will probably be able to get some bargain by calling and examining the above assortment.

December 20, 52-4t.

THE Subscriber having purchased the establishment of Wm. N. Lane, & Co. formerly J. & D. Maccoun, also the stock of Geo. Trotter, sen. will sell by wholesale and retail upon advantageous terms. Retail Merchants from the adjacent towns will find it to their interest to call on him, goods of all descriptions being much higher in Philadelphia than they can be sold for here.

He offers the property he now occupies, at 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 months, approved negotiable paper—either altogether, or in lots of 33 feet each, as may suit the purchaser.

Lexington, Dec. 27, 1813. 52-4f.

August 20, 1813.

GIVEN up to me by William Nickel, one BROWN MARE, eleven years old, fourteen hands high, fine white hairs in her forehead, no brands perceivable, her near eye out, a saddle spot on her back—appraised to \$13.

Also, one BLACK YEARLING FILLEY, with a small white in her forehead, and a snip on her nose—the frog of her near fore foot white; no brands perceivable—appraised to \$15.

On Licking, near the mouth of the Elk Fork, in Floyd county.

JAMES LANEY, J. P. C.

PROSPECTUS.

A NEWSPAPER, TO BE CALLED

THE BACK-WOODSMAN,

Is proposed to be published in Lexington

BY FRANCIS PENISTON.

THE Editor of the proposed publication vouches, that the principles of the Constitution will be supported—that truth shall be his guide; and a diffusion of those political tenets which bind the proud sons of America to that birth-right which was bestowed by Heaven, his ambition. To say that he will be able to detect every error which government may commit—that he understands its cabals and secrets—that he can pry into the heart of this or that commander, and judge of the purity of their motives by a counter or retrograde movement—that he will be able to arrest the dagger which may be prepared to stab the independence of our country, (with a variety of vain promises) is more than he will undertake to do. But reared in the back woods, and bound to his country by the most endearing ties, he will contribute his mite in support of that legacy which was purchased with the blood of our fathers—an emancipation from British tyranny and oppression.

It is not designed that the Back-Woodman is to be a dull or plaintive echo of the times—the sickly chronicle of stale opinion—but when occasion requires will be among the first in sounding glad tidings or assailing the camp of the enemy.

The publication of a Newspaper is not the work of a day—Printing materials must be procured, and a suitable correspondence established. However, the Editor flatters himself that he will be able to usher the Back-Woodman into existence by the first of March, provided 500 subscribers are obtained. With his friends and the public he rests his hopes—either to blast his attempt, or raise him to an useful station in society.

Essays and Communications will be invited, to enrich his columns and instruct mankind.

CONDITIONS.—The Back-Woodman will be published weekly, on a royal sheet, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at the customary Lexington prices.

Dec. 15.

HEMP.

John W. Hunt

WILL give Four Dollars in CASH, for good merchantable Hemp, at his Hemp-house on Limestone street.

Dec. 27, 1813.

Wanted immediately

TWO or THREE Apprentices to the Blacksmith's business, who can come well recommended—apply to the subscriber in Lexington, Main-Cross street, near the Bell Meeting house, where he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches.

JOHN EADES.

Lexington, Dec. 27, 1813. 52-4f.

HENRY C. SELIGHT

PROPOSES TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION,

M'FINGAL;

A MODERN EPIC POEM,

IN FOUR CANTOS.

By JOHN TRUMBULL, Esq.

With Explanatory Notes.

THIS Poem was first published in 1782, in the State of Connecticut, where the Author was born, and received his education. It has passed through several impressions in this country and Great Britain, and has obtained universal celebrity.

The design of the Poem will best appear from its general tenor. The author, at the time the opposition of America to the unjust claims of the British parliament was maturing into system, lived in Boston with one of the principal projectors of American Independence. He espoused the cause of his country, and became intimately acquainted with the transactions of the early revolutionists, and all the measures of the British agents, to counteract the opposition. This appears by a number of anecdotes, very humorously related in the course of the Poem.

That the author is a warm friend of American Independence, is obvious, from the whole tenor of the work, and the principal scope of the Poem seems to have been to ridicule the claims of the British parliament, and the measures pursued to enforce those claims.

The scene of the Poem is laid in Massachusetts, where the Revolution originated. The time is in 1775. M'FINGAL, the hero, is designed to represent the Tory faction in general, and UNCONQUERED, the Whigs.

It is unnecessary to say any thing of the merit of the Poem. This is universally acknowledged; and the Poem will continue to be read & admired, while true taste & science adorn the civilized world. The philosopher in his closet, the traveller on his voyage, and the man of business at his fire-side, will always find M'FINGAL an instructive friend, and a pleasing companion.

JAMES B. JANUARY.

December 27, 1813

Clarke County, to wit.

TAKEN up by Rany Lefow, living on Boons creek, a SORREL HORSE, mixed with white hairs, 14 1/2 hands high, 7 years old, the near hind foot white, has a star and streak in his face, branded with E C on the off shoulder, shod all round has a bob tail, appraised to \$30—Posted before me the 28th of September 1813

51-3t

J. WARD, J. P.

Clarke County, to wit:
TAKEN up by Samuel M'Ilroy, living on Luitburg creek, a BROWN MARE, 14 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, some white hairs in her face, & is a jilfart—appraised to \$20 before me the 27th day of Sept. 1813.

60-3t.

JAMES LANEY, J. P. C.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, held at Mr. John Kieser's, on the 16th day of December, 1813. The following ordinance passed the first reading:

WHEREAS the selling and buying of raw hides at the market in Lexington, is a great annoyance and inconvenience to the citizens—for remedy whereof,

Be it ordained by the Trustees of the town of Lexington, That from and after the first day of February next, the selling and buying of raw hides in the market house, and limits thereof is expressly prohibited, during market hours.

Be it further ordained, That any person offering to sell a hide or hides of horned cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, or dogs, or any other hide usually bought by Tanners, during market hours—shall forfeit the same to the town, and be subject to a fine of ten dollars, to be recovered before any magistrate of Fayette county.

Be it further ordained, That any person purchasing such hide or hides before described, in the market house or limits thereof, during market hours, shall forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars, to be recovered as aforesaid.

Be it further ordained, That no person whatever shall be allowed to bring into the market house or the limits thereof, during market hours, any such hide or hides as before described, under a penalty of five dollars, for every offence, to be recovered as aforesaid.

Attest,

PETER I. ROBERT, CLK.

Notice.

ALL those who gave their bonds to the administrators of the estate of Frederick Brimberger, dec'd. can discharge them when due, by applying at the Lexington Steam Mill. The bonds are due on the 7th and 8th of January, 1814—if they are punctually paid no interest can be demanded.

Political Miscellany.

EXPATRIATION—IMPRESSMENT.

DISCUSSION—MAGAZINE—FURNISH, NEW.
The late order of the British government communicated through Sir George Prevost to Major-General Wilkinson, and the proceedings of the President thereon, in ordering forty-six British officers into close confinement, in guarantee for the safety of that number of Americans so held in Quebec, has excited afresh the discussions on the right of expatriation, and renewed the question on the practice of impressment—as it is to the former, that the British advocates mainly depend to excuse their client, with self-known falsity pretending that native Americans are taken only by "mistake."

It is among the arts of "our writers," as John Henry called them, to confound by "much speaking" the plain rule of right—and to enlist, if it be possible, the native prejudices of the people, not only against the administration, but the constitution itself; which they would gladly destroy, that the views of Great Britain may be accomplished.

So much has been said on those subjects that it is hardly to be expected a new idea can be started in relation to them; yet the ground chiefly taken below has not been travelled over, (to the best of my recollection) and may afford some instruction.

Though I am no lawyer, (as it is fashionable for editors to be) but a mere printer, I venture to say, there is no principle of the natural or written law more perfectly understood than this—THAT WHAT THE LAW EXPRESSLY PERMITS A PERSON TO DO, IT WILL JUSTIFY AND SUPPORT HIM IN DOING.

The constitution of the United States provides for the "naturalization of foreigners"—which provision recognizes the right of expatriation, and promises protection to those who exercise it. The two latter are the inevitable consequences of the former.

It is not rather to be wondered, that Washington and all the able jurists and most venerable sages who so deliberately framed and carefully digested every part of that glorious instrument, and the collected wisdom of the individual states that collated, revised, amended, and finally adopted, our constitution, should never have discovered that it contained a leading principle that was an outrage upon the established law of nations? How much is it to be regretted, that some very learned gentlemen, such as the editor of the *London Courier*, or other more learned editors that I could mention, had not then stepped forward to save this republic from the *ban of the civilized world*, for its innovation upon that essential quality that binds society together!

But what are the real merits of the case? The right and practice of expatriation is of the oldest tradition. It existed, and was acknowledged, in the days of *Moses* and *Lycurus*, and now exists in every nation, or tribe of people, on the globe, that holds an intercourse with any other nation, or tribe. The very savages, under the name of adoption, recognize it. The forms vary, but the principle is the same in all. If what is and always has been, the universal practice of nations, does not constitute a part of the laws of nations, I should like to know what the laws of nations are.

England has many statute laws on the subject of naturalization, nay, she has acknowledged the right of expatriation by legislation upon the number of emigrants that may leave her territories for those of a foreign state, proportioning them to the tonnage of the vessel in which they are about to depart. But we have no need of this—the right of expatriation is, *ipso facto*, recognized in an assumption of the right to naturalize foreigners; for it is impossible to suppose that all nations have, (at all times, past and present) by naturalization, violated the law of nations in regard to expatriation; which law is built upon the usages of nations. Without expatriation there cannot be naturalization. Let the very learned editor of the *London Courier*, or his more learned fellow croakers in the United States, say if this is not so.

When I have thought upon expatriation and naturalization; but more particularly, at times, when I have heard of an American seaman impressed, and flogged by the British for "refusing to do duty," as the *algerine* term is, the interview between Paul and the centurion, as recorded in the 22d chapter of the *Acts of the Apostles*, has frequently presented itself. A "chief captain" had ordered the Apostle to be "examined by scourging."

"And when they had bound him with thongs, Paul said to the centurion that stood by, is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman and uncondemned?"

"When the centurion heard that, he went and told the chief captain, saying, 'Take heed what thou doest; for this man is a Roman.'"

"Then the chief captain came, and said unto him, Tell me, art thou a Roman? He said, Yea."

"And the chief captain answered, with a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, but I was free born."

"THEN STRAIGHTWAY THEY DEPARTED FROM HIM WHICH SHOULD HAVE EXAMINED HIM: and the chief captain also was afraid, after he knew that he was a Roman, and because he had bound him."

What a flood of intelligence and field for remark is opened in this beautiful and appropriate passage! Let us briefly apply its various points to the matter before us.

PROPOSITION. Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman and uncondemned?

APPLICATION. The British officers, not the "chief captains" only, but the unfeeling puppets and infamous brutes, that the British navy contains, do, at their own discretion, or caprice, lay hold on, bind, make slaves of, and scourge, the free person of an American citizen, "uncondemned."

PROOF. Take heed what thou doest; for this man is a Roman.

Are. Though it be known to the manstealer, that the person carried off and scourged, is an American citizen, he does not "take heed what he doeth." He would not take from a ship on the high seas, a bag of cotton or hoghead of tobacco, let him "suspect" them as much as he pleased, because he knows there is a law in respect to those things that may punish him. But has never heard that his government even censured one of its officers for carrying off men, however outrageous the case may have been. He knows that he will be approved for keeping up the complement of his crew; and that the worst that can possibly happen to him is, to have the man released after months or years of servitude, without remuneration or pay. Such a release is what the British government esteem the very limit of all that justice demands; and there are creatures in the United States who call it "magnanimous" to restore

"If Mr. Madison proceeds in the course he has taken (to retaliate on the enemy his own barbarity, as shown in the letter of Sir George Prevost) he will find the whole civilized world against him, without the solitary exception of even Bonaparte himself."

"N. E. Evening Post."

the stolen American sailor on three terms:—If instead of a man, a freeman, created in God's own image, he were a senseless bale of cotton or a hoghead of the weed tobacco, his government might prosecute the robbery even to the execution of the robber; and the flag so protects property that it cannot be touched "uncondemned," the citizen of a free state has no redress or security!—But the time must and will come, when punishment shall be inflicted for this horrible abuse. Decatur's banner, "FREE TRADE AND NO IMPRESSMENT," is nailed to the mast. Who is base enough to strike it?—Don't give up the ship!"

PROOF. Art thou a Roman? And he said, Yea.
Are. When an impressed seaman alleges that he is an American, the British "examining" officer, nine times out of ten, decently calls him a "liar!"—If he exhibits the proofs of his citizenship, they are torn to pieces and thrown in his face, with a supercilious observation, that "such things may be purchased for half a crown a piece in America," or, they are heedlessly handed to the purser to be put among the papers of the ship.

On a former occasion I observed that the work of debasement began with the use of those papers granted to seamen, called "protections." We do not affect to deny that many obtain them illegally—for perjury and false papers may be expected sometimes to be found on board an American vessel, seeing that the British government have for years justified the use of them as well as of downright forgery—but the grand error was in granting protections at all.—It tacitly admitted that the British might overhaul our vessels for men and take them out at discretion, and the practice had proceeded to such lengths, that an American national vessel of war was actually searched by a press gang from a British ship, during Mr. Adams' administration. This roused the spirit of seventy-six. The president indignantly dismissed the commander that submitted to the indignity; and directed that thereafter the crew of an United States' vessel should never be mustered but by their own officers, on any occasion or in any manner soever. A like demand had been made on rugged old Decatur (father of the present gallant commodore) and the high spirited captain Tingey, at different times. The British boarding Lieut. modestly requested that our naval officers would exhibit the "protections" [bits of paper] of their men.—"They are there and there," scornfully said these genuine Americans, pointing first at the star spangled banner and then to the guns—and, said Decatur, this is the music that belongs to them, ordering the drums to beat up Yankee doodle. These vessels were not searched. Had this stand been taken at the beginning, it is very probable that the present war might have been avoided. But it was thought expedient to attempt to check, rather than strike at the root of the evil, at once. Well do I remember, when a youth, to have heard that venerable whig and most excellent man who now is at the head of the medical staff of the United States, Dr. James Tilton, say to a person who was speaking of the expediency of some political measure, with that firmness in honesty, undissembled piety and bluntness of remark that characterizes him: "Aye sir, but is it just? Do what you believe to be right, and leave the rest to God." To which also the pointed saying of Franklin applies—"He who gives up essential liberty to purchase temporary safety, deserves neither liberty nor safety." Humbly recommend these maxims to the rulers of the present day, and to the people of every class and condition. All of us will find our account in observing them.

PROOF. And the chief captain said, with a great sum obtained I this freedom."

Are. The chief captain was a naturalized citizen of Rome. He had expatriated himself and held a high office in his adopted country. Would not Rome have protected the person of this citizen "against a world in arms"? But to bring the case to an immediate bearing—would not Great Britain protect and defend, at every hazard, any who had become her subjects according to the provisions of her statutes, referred to below, for the naturalization of foreigners? Let us have a plain yea or nay. The question is distinctly stated, and none but a knave will refuse to answer it. I DEFY THE ANSWER. But 'our writers' will not answer it.

It is among the arts of those very learned and candid gentlemen, the editor of the *London Courier*, and his brother editors on this side of the Atlantic to represent the doctrine of naturalization, as contended for by the United States, as something new and unknown to the law of nations. It is by them to be lamented, that they cannot make it out to be a "French" doctrine: it would rhyme so well with the new "French" notions on the freedom of commerce, &c. that we should have a most harmonious clamer. It is unfortunate for these gentlemen, that British statutes are now in force and acted upon, more than a hundred years old, for the naturalization of foreigners; investing them with precisely the same rights, as to citizenship, that we do, though with much less formula and probation than is required by the U. States. Well—and having made a man a citizen or subject according to law, how shall you deprive him of that protection and those privileges that belong to his new condition? The English law says, that a person so naturalized, shall, to all intents and purposes, be taken and deemed as a natural born subject. Is it lawful in Great Britain and unlawful in the United States to do the same thing, the law of nations being the umpire?

But, if we want positive evidence that the British government has acknowledged the right of expatriation, we have it in the history of our own revolution. The American people had the right to expatriate themselves, or they were rebels. Rebels captured cannot be treated and held as prisoners of war for exchange; but our fathers, taken in battle, were exchanged as 'prisoners of war,' and the authority of congress, and of Washington as their general, was acknowledged very soon after the controversy began. What is the country of the queen of Tiernburg, a daughter of George and Charlotte Guelph? Is she a subject of England and the queen of a state presumed independent? It is impossible that she can be both. She must be one or the other. What is she? But a more remarkable case now strikes me. The affair of James Nipper Tandy, a distinguished Irishman, is familiar to every one. The British bullied this free imperial city of Hamburg into a delivery of his person, and they carried him off in triumph, designing to execute him for the double crime of rebellion in Ireland, and of treason for bearing arms against his legitimate sovereign, for he had a commission in the French service. But Bonaparte demanded him as a 'French' soldier, and he was given up; and even without exchange put down at the place from whence he had been taken.

PROOF. "Then straightway they departed from him which should have examined him: and the chief captain also was afraid, after he knew that he was a Roman, and because he had bound him."

What a flood of intelligence and field for remark is opened in this beautiful and appropriate passage! Let us briefly apply its various points to the matter before us.

PROPOSITION. Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman and uncondemned?

APPLICATION. The British officers, not the "chief captains" only, but the unfeeling puppets and infamous brutes, that the British navy contains, do, at their own discretion, or caprice, lay hold on, bind, make slaves of, and scourge, the free person of an American citizen, "uncondemned."

PROOF. Take heed what thou doest; for this man is a Roman.

Are. Though it be known to the manstealer, that the person carried off and scourged, is an American citizen, he does not "take heed what he doeth." He would not take from a ship on the high seas, a bag of cotton or hoghead of tobacco, let him "suspect" them as much as he pleased, because he knows there is a law in respect to those things that may punish him. But has never heard that his government even censured one of its officers for carrying off men, however outrageous the case may have been. He knows that he will be approved for keeping up the complement of his crew; and that the worst that can possibly happen to him is, to have the man released after months or years of servitude, without remuneration or pay. Such a release is what the British government esteem the very limit of all that justice demands; and there are creatures in the United States who call it "magnanimous" to restore

"If Mr. Madison proceeds in the course he has taken (to retaliate on the enemy his own barbarity, as shown in the letter of Sir George Prevost) he will find the whole civilized world against him, without the solitary exception of even Bonaparte himself."

"N. E. Evening Post."

him, which none more examined him [i.e. should have scourged him] and the chief captain also was afraid, after he knew that he was a Roman, and because he had bound him."

Are. What might be said on this has already been anticipated. Besides, the proposition, in itself, as applied to the things under consideration, is so easily reducible to the cases to which it belongs, that any remark is deemed unnecessary.

We shall only add to this subject of expatriation, that under some and certain conditions, every writer on the public law admits, that a man may cast off his "natural allegiance." It is true, there are cases where it is rank treason to do so. Such, for instance, I should consider it in a person who came to the United States from the British dominions since the war, or even when there was a reasonable certainty that war would take place between the two countries, who should take up arms in our behalf. But he that emigrated lawfully cannot be made criminal, by the course of events, over which he had no control. And though I would not advise or desire that any who were not citizens of the United States when the war began, should take up arms except for local defence; yet those who were citizens, at that time, must be protected as such, or we are nothing. And they will be protected. It is truly ridiculous to observe, that the editor of the *London Courier*, and his brother editors in America, who would give up to be half hung, then have their bowels torn out and thrown in their faces, those naturalized citizens, formerly subjects of England, that may be found in arms against her, eulogize as godlike, the conduct of Moreau, who was killed in fighting against France.

But these learned and liberal gentlemen very well know that the claim of Great Britain to the services of her 'natural born subjects, [just or unjust] is only the pretence for the practice of impressment; the principle is that 'his majesty wants men and must have.' Britain has from 80 to 100,000 'foreign' seamen in her navy and merchant vessels—shall she accuse us of inveigling her sailors? The excuse is too pitiful.

Let any of those gentlemen, so learned in the laws of nations, so well convinced of the magnanimity and justice of the British government, and so zealous that "their king should have his own," attend to the queries below. I indignantly hurl them into the teeth of the advocates; let us have no twisting or turning, with a rignarole of words long enough to unite Boston with Halifax, but a plain, simple, candid answer, to exonerate or condemn. I should like to see those folks attempt to reconcile the practice of my enemy, with the abstract principles they contend for on behalf of their friend.

1. It is notorious, that some few hundreds of impressed American seamen have been "given up," as the British call it, since the war, without any new proofs of their citizenship. Why were not these men released before the war?

2. It is officially stated by the British government that these impressed seamen given up, aforesaid, were and would be held as prisoners for exchange. On what principle of law or moral justice are these men so treated?

3. Swedes, Danes and Germans, nay, even Frenchmen, who had emigrated to the United States, and become citizens, have been impressed; and so being demanded by the American government, refused a release on the ground that they were Danes, Swedes, Germans or Frenchmen. This is official. If 'his majesty' requires only his own subjects, why were these men taken and retained?

4. Acknowledged natives of the United States, on being demanded as impressed seamen, have been refused to be given up, on the plea, that they had married English women. Is the simple fact of a sailor's wedding more competent to the naturalization of a foreigner, according to the laws of nations, than the five years probation, and solemn engagements required by the United States?

5. Would the British suffer the crews of their vessels to be overhauled for men, as they overhaul American vessels?

6. And lastly—Who is he that shall sign a treaty with Great Britain to admit, that an American vessel may be searched, and her men carried away, at any time, at the discretion or caprice of any of the king's officers? Recollect, that the impressment of seamen is a point in the controversy, and that a treaty which shall deny or admit the right or practice, must be made, let peace come when it will.

Will the learned gentleman come 'foot to foot' and meet these simple propositions? They are definite; and require nothing by way of preface or preamble beginning with, 'a little while before Adam was created.' They want but honesty in the respondent. If there is one honest man that excuses impressment, let him answer.

† See proceedings in the British parliament, June 13, 1811, wherein it is shown that in their merchants' service, in the year 1810, there were employed but 34,000 British seamen, and 53,000 'foreign' seamen.

For Sale.

A LOT OF LAND, containing about twenty-two or three acres, lying on the waters of Cane Run, four miles from Lexington, between the Georgetown and Henry's mill road; said place for situation, is equal to any in the state, with a good Brick House, thirty feet long, completely finished—likewise a complete Brick Kitchen and smoke house, a never failing good spring and spring house. Also a large heaved Log House, intended for a shop, about twenty three feet in length by twenty; likewise a good shoe makers' shop, stable and a complete garden, and fifty three apple trees, now beginning to bear. For further particulars, enquire of

MARNICKS VERDIN, Living near said place.

December 27, 1813.

At an election of eleven Trustees of the town of Lexington, held at the court-house on Saturday the 1st day of January, 1814; the following were found elected:

Thomas Wallace, Lewis Sanders, George Trotter, Jr. Edward Howe, John Fowler, Saml. Ayres, Alexander Parker, John Bradford, John Hull, William Polmonteer, Gabriel Tandy.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the stable of Dr. Campbell on the 15th of December last, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, his two hind feet white, about eight years old, paces; branded on the right shoulder and buttock, the letters not recollected. I will give a reward of \$5, and pay all reasonable charges.

1-8 JOHN M. MORTON.

Best Superfine Flour

FOR SALE.

At the GRAIN & FLOUR STORE, on Mulbury-street; by the small or barrel.

1-4

THE WAR.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. John P. Boyd, who commanded in the battle of Williamsburgh, to Major Gen. James Wilkinson, Commander in Chief.

Camp, near Cornwall, Nov 12, 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to report to you, that yesterday, while the rear division of the army, consisting of detachments from the 1st, 3d and 4th brigades, and placed under my command to protect the flotilla from the enemy that hung on our rear, was under arms in order to move, agreeably to your orders, down the bank of the St. Lawrence, a report was brought to me from the rear guard, that a body of about 2000 British and Indians had advanced into the woods that skirted our rear. Gen. Swartwout, with the 4th brigade, was immediately ordered to dislodge them; Gen. Covington, with the 3d brigade, being at the same time directed to be within supporting distance. Gen. Swartwout dashed into the woods, and with the 21st infantry (a part of his brigade) after a short skirmish, drove them back to the position of their main body. Here he was joined by Gen. Covington. The enemy had judiciously chosen his ground among the deep ravines which every where intersected the extensive plain, and discharged a heavy and galling fire upon our advancing columns. No opposition or obstacle, however, checked their ardor. The enemy retired for more than a mile before their resolute and repeated charges. During this time, the detachment of the 1st brigade, under Col. Coles, whose greater distance from the scene of action retarded its arrival, rapidly entered the field. Being directed to attack the enemy's left flank, this movement was promptly and bravely executed amid a shower of musketry and shrapnel shells. The fight now became more stationary, until the brigade first engaged having expended all their ammunition, were directed to a more defensible position to wait for a re-supply. This movement so disconnected the line, as to render it expedient for the 1st brigade likewise to retire. It should be remarked, that the artillery, excepting two pieces under Capt. Irvine, attached to the rear division, which, from the nature of the ground, and the circuitous route they had to take, were likewise much retarded in their arrival, did not reach the ground until the line, for the want of ammunition, had already begun to fall back. When they were arranged, in doing which I was assisted by the skill of Col. Swift, of the Engineers, their fire was sure and destructive. When the artillery was finally directed to retire, having to cross a deep, and excepting in one piece (to artillery), impassable ravine, one piece was unfortunately lost. The fall of its gallant commander, Lieut. Smith, and most of his men, may account for this accident. In the death of this young man, the army has lost one of its most promising officers.

The squadron of the 2d regiment of dragoons, under Major Woodford, was early on the field, and much exposed to the enemy's fire; but the nature of the ground, and position of his line, did not admit of those successful charges, which their discipline and ardor, under more favorable circumstances, are calculated to make. The reserve, under Col. Upham and Major Malcolm, did not arrive from the boats in time to participate in but a small part of the action; but the activity and zeal they displayed while engaged, evinced the benefit that might have been derived from their earlier assistance.

The whole line was now re-formed on the borders of those woods from which the enemy had first been driven; when night coming on and the storm returning, and conceiving that the object you had in view, which was to beat back the enemy that would retard our junction with the main body below, to have been accomplished, the troops were directed to return to the ground near the flotilla: which movement was executed in good order, and without any molestation from the enemy.

I cannot close my representation of this battle, without indulging in a few remarks upon those officers whose conduct will give a character to the conflict of this day. Gen. Covington whose readiness to enter the field was an earnest of his subsequent activity, received a mortal wound, while leading his men on to a successful charge. His troops, still feeling the effect of his gallant example, continued to advance along after their brave commander had fallen. His fate will perpetuate the memory of the plain, which has been crimsoned by his blood. Colonel Preston was severely wounded, while nobly fighting at the head of his regiment. The universal sympathy which is excited by the honorable misfortune of this amiable officer, attests the estimation which is entertained of his talents as a soldier, and his virtues as a man.

Major Cummings, with whose military merits and exertions I have long been acquainted, met with a similar fate while leading to a charge, and undiscouraged by the wound, continued to advance, until loss of blood obliged him to retire. Many platoon officers received disabling or slight wounds in the honorable discharge of their duty; a report of whose names and merits I have directed the several chiefs of brigades to make to me, in order that I may transmit it to you.—It is with great satisfaction I acknowledge my warmest approbation of the gallantry and zeal which was constantly displayed throughout this eventful day, by Brig. Gen. Swartwout and Col. Coles who commanded the detachment of the 1st brigade. After the fall of Gen. Covington, Col. Pierce on whom the command of the 3d brigade devolved, conducted with his characteristic coolness and valor. In speaking of the other numerous field officers who participated in this battle, Col. Gains and Ripley, Lt. Col. Aspinwall and Maj. Morgan, Grafton and Gardner, their equal claim to applause forbids the invidious task of discrimination. I find a pleasure likewise in acknowledging the eminent services I derived from the experience and activity of Adj't. Gen. Col. Wallack; from the assistance of Inspector General Col. Johnson, and As't. Adj't. Gen. Majs. Beebe and Chambers; the latter was wounded in the honorable discharge of his duty. In addition to these acknowledgments, a sense of justice, as well as personal friendship, induces me to express my entire approbation of the conduct of Lt. Henry Whitney, my aid-de-camp, who was in this instance, as he has been during the whole campaign, my zealous and brave assistant, Lt. Worth, aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Lewis, led by a laudable ambition, left the flotilla, and volunteered his acceptable services to me on the field.

Permit me now to add, Sir, that though the result of this action was not so brilliant and decisive as I could have wished, and the first stages of it seemed to promise, yet when it is recollected that the troops had been exposed to hard privations and fatigues, to inclement storms from which they could have no shelter; that the enemy were superior to us in numbers and greatly superior in position, and superior by 7 or 8 heavy gun boats; that the action being unexpected, was necessarily commenced without much concert; that we were,

by unavoidable circumstances, long deprived of our Artillery; and that the action was warmly and obstinately contested for more than three hours; during which there were but a few short cessations of musketry and cannon; when all these circumstances are considered, perhaps this day may be thought to have added some reputation to the American arms.—And if, on this occasion, you shall believe me to have done my duty, and accomplished any one of your purposes, I shall be satisfied.

Allow me to adjoin my regret, which is felt in common with the army, that the severity of your indisposition deprived us of your presence on this occasion. The Adjutant General has been directed to furnish a report of the killed and wounded, and the casualties—and I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN P. BOYD, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 22.

CAPTAIN SMITH'S CRUIZE.

The following are the material circumstances which occurred during the vigilant and active cruise of the United States' ship Congress, Captain Smith, which commenced on the 30th April, and terminated on the 14th instant.

His course was in a circuitous direction to the S. E. crossing the equator, passing the N. E. coast of Brazil, and thence homeward; in which a vast number of neutral vessels were brought to and examined, four valuable vessels of the enemy captured, but none of his cruisers seen from the 3d of May to the end of the cruise.

Extract of a letter from Capt. John Smith, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board U. S. Frigate Congress, Portsmouth Harbor, Dec. 14th, 1813.

"I have the honor to communicate to you the arrival, at this anchorage, of the U. S. Frigate Congress, under my command, whose daily situation during the cruise, I take the liberty of laying before you in the abstract from the ship's log, which accompanies this; in which there is accounted for, all vessels which were seen by us from the period of our separation from the President, until our arrival at this place, with the exception of one brig, which twice escaped under the favor of dark nights, and whose great distance only enabled me to conjecture her to be an American privateer.

"The expiration of the term of service of the greater part of the crew of the Congress, I am concerned to advise you of; they have, nevertheless, for some months, been serving under those circumstances with the same zeal and activity I have always found them eminent for. Your sanction for their discharge, and order to replace their number, I shall be thankful for.

Extract from the Log-Book of the U. States' Frigate Congress, John Smith, Esq. commander.

May 3. Latitude 40, 18, long. 44, 19, in charge of the British brig Curlew; saw at the same time to leeward a line of battle ship and a frigate. Lost sight of the chase during the night.

May 8. Lat. 37, 43, long. 57, 54, boarded the American ship Amiable Matilda, from New York for Lisbon, in charge of which separated from the U. S. Frigate President.

May 20. Lat. 28, 9, long. 41, 49, captured the British brig Jean, of 10 guns and 17 men, R. Mofft, master, belonging to Messrs Cochran, of Paisley, North Britain, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Greenock, 57 days out, cargo 6,738 hides, 100 packages of tallow and 140 pigs of copper, weight about 14 tons—after taking out the copper destroyed her.

May 22. Lat. 23, 53, long. 39, 59, captured the British brig Diana of 10 guns and 10 men, George Thompson, master and owner, from Buenos Ayres, bound to London, 39 days out, cargo 6050 hides, 239 bales of Tallow and 7 bales of horse hair; threw overboard all the cargo, except sufficient to make her safe to proceed to the West I. lies, and rendered her otherwise unfit for service.

May 24. Lat. 20, 45 long. 38, 32, put all the prisoners on board the Diana on parole, and furnished her for a passage to Barbadoes.

Oct. 25. Lat. 19, 19, long. 40, 4, captured the British ship Rose, Philip Vibert, master, from Guernsey, bound to Guadalupe, laden with Modoc wine and potatoes, took out 5700 gallons of wine, which we put in our water casks and 25 hogheads which we stowed in the hold, and 10 tons of potatoes, being all we could stow on board, and then destroyed her—burthen 182 tons.

Nov. 9. Lat. 25, 46, long. 43, 46, boarded the Spanish brig Amiable Maria, from Havana bound to Teneriffe; put on board of her, on their parole, the master, mate, and supercargo of the late British ship Rose.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Downs, dated prize ship Essex Junior, Valparaiso, Sept. 4.

"You no doubt have heard of the arrival of the Essex in the Pacific Ocean. We have been cruising on the coast of Peru, and have captured eight ships, whalers, from which we shall derive very little benefit; but the injury to the enemy is great, say half a million of dollars. The particulars of the capture of the above vessels you will have in Captain Porter's communications to government. I commanded the Georgiana, a prize ship of 16 guns, for 2 months, during which time I took the Rose, Hector and Catharine, whale ships. In the capture of the Hector, 2 of her men were killed, and 6 wounded before she would surrender. I have for 2 months past commanded the Essex Junior, formerly the Atlantic, whaleman. In which I arrived at this place on the 12th of August, having under my convoy the prize ships Hector, Catharine, Montezuma and Policy. I shall sail from this, in the course of two or three days—Destination not known; as I sail with sealed orders. When you will gain hear from me it is impossible for me to say."

Notice.

I HAVE removed my CABINET-MAKING SHOP, from my former stand, opposite to Wm. Miller's in Winchester on Main-street; where I intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches; and am anxious of continuing my share of the public patronage.

GEORGE KENADY.

Winchester, Jan. 5, 1814.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Timothy & Blue-Grass Seed.

TWENTY BUSHELS OF EACH.

The Seed must be fresh and clean.

M'CALLA, GAINES & Co.

Lexington, January 2, 1814.

TOBACCO.

R. H. MACNAIR wishes to purchase a quantity of Inspected Crop TOBACCO, if application be made in a short time.

1-33.

January 1, 1814.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations, lumbering at his back!"

LEXINGTON,
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1814.

MR. MADISON.

THE message of Mr. Madison, recommending an Embargo, published in the Gazette of to-day, we recommend to the attention of the reader. A stronger and more appropriate message perhaps was never penned by an American President. The times call for energy and Mr. Madison has been found equal to the times.

Some republicans fear that the embargo bill is too strong, and will destroy the republican party. We answer that the man who will sacrifice sound principles for the maintenance of power and place, deserves neither the one nor the other; and that if free government cannot stand upon a fair foundation, it deserves not to stand at all. Whose character is most worthy of imitation, the coward who avoids necessary exposure, and LIVES—OR, the brave man who meets it, and DIES?

It certainly argues a want of knowledge of the genius of democratic institutions and of the character of the American people, to suppose that congress and the administration are to be abandoned because of their ENERGY. On the contrary it seems evident that weak measures, if systematically pursued, will not only ruin any representatives, but also the country they represent. The only dislike to the present administration and Congress, worthy of notice, has been produced by the want of energy. Many of the surviving soldiers of the revolution together with many of the patriots of '98, have feared that our government was almost degraded into a government of merchants. They had almost been made to believe that their blood and exertions had been expended in vain—and that like 'letters written in the air,' would leave no traces behind. On this respectable class of our fellow-citizens what will be the effect of the late energetic measure of the president and congress? They will pronounce that the republic is still safe—that a spark from the altar of '76 has animated our councils, and that in the exercise of such republican firmness, if we do fall (which is impossible) it will be a glorious fall.

In a word, Mr. Madison's message and the embargo bill will confound and confuse our enemy; whilst they will gratify and console many a patriot breast.

In looking over the Embargo vote in the House of Representatives, to our mortification and chagrin we discover the names of McKee, Devall and Montgomery, in opposition to that salutary measure—and in opposition to the decided sentiments of those very people who pay them for their services. Alas! are Kentuckians never to have genuine representatives at Washington city? Does the air of that city so contaminate the principles of a man or delude him as to forget the interests of his country and the dignity of his state?

We will not enter into a discussion of the merits of an Embargo at this time. Our fellow citizens are well apprised of its advantages. Whether those gentlemen were conscientious or not in their vote is an immaterial question with the people. It is enough that the vote is inimical to their wishes and interests.

EMBARGO VOTE.—IN THE SENATE.

Shall the bill laying an Embargo pass?
YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb of Georgia, Hildesoe, Brent, Campbell, Chase, Gaillard, Giles, Howell, Lacock, Leib, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Stone, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brown, Daggett, Dana, Frothington, German, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Torrey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Wells.

Those names in *italic* were found on the opposite side of the question last summer's session. Being convinced of their error, they have had the independence to acknowledge it.

The following are the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill in the House of Representatives.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bard, Barnett, Beall, Bowen, Bradley, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Caldwell, Callahan, Chapell, Clifton, Comstock, Condit, Conard, Crawford, Creighton, Crouch, Dawson, Denovelles, Desha, Eppes, Farrow, Zindley, Fisk, of Ten. Fisk, of N. Y. Forney, Franklin, Gilson, Glasgow, Goodwyn, Gourdin, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Hubbard, Humphreys, Ingham, Irwin, Kennedy, Kent, of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, King, of N. C. Leffler, Lyle, Macon, McKim, McLean, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Picken, Piper, Rea, of Pen. Rhea, of Ten. Rich, Roberts, Robertson, Sage, Sevier, Seybert, Sharp, Skinner, Smith, of Pen. Strong, Trenchard, Taylor, Truitt, Udree, Ward, of N. Y. Whitehill, Wilson, of Pen. Wright, Yancy, &c.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baylies, of Mass. Bigelow, Bond, Brigham, Caperton, Champion, Cheves, Gilley, Cooper, Cox, Culpeper, Davenport, Dewey, Duval, Ely, Gaston, Geddes, Grosvenor, Hanson, Huffy, Hungerford, Jackson, of R. I. Kent, of N. Y. King, of Mass. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, McKee, Miller, Moffitt, Montgomery, Mosely, Markell, Oakley, Pearson, Pickering, Pitkin, Post, John Reed, Rugles, Shureman, Scheffey, Shipperd, Smith, of N. Y. Stanford, Stockton, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Vose, Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Winter—57.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

Col. Richard M. Johnson having measurably recovered from his wounds, was invited to a dinner on Wednesday last at Mr. Postlethwait's Inn. As many of the citizens attended as could have been expected from the short and imperfect notice given. Lt. Col. James Johnson was one of the guests.

After partaking of an excellent dinner, Capt. Fowler presiding and Dr. Smith acting as vice-president, the following TOASTS were drank.

The Contest in which we are engaged—A second effort for independence, with our old foe, the common disturber of the world.

The Heroes who have fallen in the present war—Removed, not dead—they live in the affections of their fellow countrymen.

The passage of the Embargo.—The people ought to and will rule.

The continuance of the war, until the exclamation "I am an American citizen" will break fetters and unlock dungeons.

The Militia.—The defence and security for states. Behold the wars in the west.

Thomas Jefferson—His principles 'in the successful tide of experiment,' are unfolding the resources of the United States.

The Chief Magistrate of Kentucky—"Immortalized in the war which established the independence of his country, he sought, at an advanced age, a share in hardship and battle, for retaining its honor and prosperity."

Gen. Andrew Jackson and the victories over the British cause among the Creek tribes. The patriotism of our citizens is unfolded as an opportunity is offered.

General Armstrong—In whatever situation his country may place him, he is still the terror of our domestic foes.

Retaliation.—The American government cannot be 'deterred' by any consideration of life or death, of conflagration or devastation, from a faithful discharge of its duties to the American nation.

Martin Chittenden, governor and captain general of Vermont—and Sancho Panza, governor of the Island of Barataria—we laugh at the unyielding simplicity of the latter, but condemn the creeping insignificance of the former.

The officers and men of the Mounted Reg.—Their impetuous onset, gave a decisive blow to the ranks of the enemy.

The republican majority in Congress—Their unshaken front and successful rule, has made Canada ours, and obliged the silence of the opposition to the war.

James Madison, the Chief of a free people—May his great and independent soul surmount every obstacle in the attainment of his wishes—the happiness and glory of his country.

Liberty, Republicanism and Virtue—As dear to the patriot, as faith, hope and charity to the christian.

Gov. Shelby and his command—Another proof of western patriotism, not surpassed by the proudest acts of Greece or Rome.

The army of the United States—May the upas of imbecility be weeded from its ranks—wisdom, energy and virtue, are the useful titles of a soldier.

The Fair of the U. States—First in our affections, the mentioned last; may they frown on the man who will not give his aid in the defence of his country.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Col. Johnson: The Canadas—such part as may be conquered by our arms, may it never be ceded away, but be incorporated with and be made a part of the American Union.

The New-England States—May they contemplate with contrition, and in future strive to emulate the patriotism of their western brethren.

The patriotism of the West—May it be contagious in the East.

James Winchester—Tho' unfortunate, the General and the Soldier.

Col. R. M. Johnson—What he advocated in the councils of his country, he supported in the field of battle.

Lt. Col. James Johnson—He charged on, and defeated the vassals of Britain.

A vigorous prosecution of the war—It is the surest means of securing an honorable peace.

The army of the U. States—From traitors, disobedient commanders, mutinous officers and blockheads—good Lord deliver us.

Mr. "VIATOR." Though admitted into our columns, we by no means agree with; and would advise him to publish his future numbers in PAMPHLETS. The subject is one that might fill all the newspapers in the state for months, and then not be at an end.

AN ENQUIRY,

Shall the seat of Government be removed from Frankfort?

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.

The melancholy catastrophe which has lately occurred at Frankfort, is too recent, too important and too well known to require a detail. Every member of the legislature is apprised of all that can be said. Every member knows that an anxious solicitude pervades many bosoms in regard to a question, often agitated and even before the destruction of the state house supposed to be doubtful—WHETHER THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE REMOVED. The causes now exist which ought to settle this question forever. The members of the present legislature are to decide whether an evil inflicted either by the hand of Providence, or by an incendiary, shall be used as a pretext to violate the public faith of the country, tarnish its honor, depreciate its character, and sound the tocsin of woe and wretchedness to those whose own honorable impulses taught them to confide in the stability and honor of their government. The members of the present legislature must now hold out to the industrious artist, to the weeping widow or to the helpless orphan—either the cup of consolation, or that of ruin and want!!!

This is, indeed, an important crisis. It presents a drama too interesting for the pen or the pencil; on one hand we behold zealous partisans, stimulated by the pride of opinion, by local prejudices, and personal interest, overlooking the implied and solemn engagements of their country, the bonds of social duty and equally disregarding the cries, tears and sorrows of those whom they propose to consign to ruin. Such is a feeble exhibition of the drama proposed to be acted. But so it is.

Before I proceed to meet these zealous and misguided men with adverse arguments, I will invite them to ascertain how many widows, orphans, humble and useful artists there are in Frankfort—what sums of money, some of the departed heroes and patriots have invested in permanent property, as the means of support to their families—how many have no other or but little other resource; and after they have ascertained these points, I would suppose an imaginary interview between the lipping orphan of an honorable and deceased patriot who should ask such a man in such a temper, after the legislature shall have deprived him and his little brothers of the last anchor of hope—what provision will be made for their education and support, until they shall be reared to manhood and usefulness. Such a case, tho' imaginary, may be easily realized, and it is now presented to the consideration of those in whose hands the power is vested—to dispose of it with honor to themselves, dignity to their country, and justice to individuals.

It will not be denied, that if the interests of

the commonwealth required that the seat of the government should be removed from Frankfort, it ought to be done, but it ought to be done if ever, with due regard to those whose ruin would be produced by the event. But now let us examine whether such exigency really exists; and if it does not exist, may not the public tranquility upon this subject, be settled and established forever?

1. It is said that Frankfort is not in the centre of the state—that common justice requires that a situation bearing with geographical exactitude ought to be selected—and this the innovators attempt to do, by extending their chain and compass, to some remote and acute angles, embracing mountains and wilds, which the proprietors have abandoned as not worth the public tax; and thus it is they have found data to authorise the assertion that Frankfort is about one day's ride from the geographical centre, and thus too pursuing their favorite object, they designate some village, the nearest to their assumed centre as the favorite site for the seat of government. But if the wilds and barren rocks of the Cumberland Mountains, with their numerous knobs and dependencies, were excluded from the map, and the estimations should be made upon those parts & sections which are or may be rendered useful, then the question would be settled most favorably for Frankfort—the tears of the widow, the cries of the orphan, the friend to the public honor and rectitude would fear no more; and the sun of Kentucky would rise, perform his course, and sit with dignity and splendor.

But it is said that the site of Frankfort is too restricted for the purposes of a great and flourishing city. In order to repel this objection, I will enquire: is the area of level land, if improved, of sufficient extent to afford accommodation to the officers of government, to the different arts and professions necessary for usefulness and comfort, and to afford accommodation as well to those whose duties call them there and the purposes of social intercourse? answer—when there shall have been built about ten times as many houses within the present limits as now exist, & the neighboring hills shall exhibit a numerous display of country seats, each with an extensive culinary garden, orchards and vineyards, it will then be ascertained that these objections are like the baseless fabric of a vision.

2. Frankfort, it is said, is not healthy; indeed, and from what sources of information can this assertion be supported? From the bills of mortality? no: From the sick list? no: From the number of medical gentlemen who are supported by the dying and the sick? oh no: Let any man examine the matter with a view to truth, and he will find that this objection is not less visionary than the last.

But I will enquire of these gentlemen, what political advantages will be derived to the community by locating all the offices and officers of government, in an extensive, rich, luxurious capital filled with inhabitants ready to violate the pure republican principles which give to a free representation all the dignity of virtue and patriotism? should the pages of history be examined from the remotest antiquity, it would be found that public liberty & virtue had received their most destructive attacks in those opulent cities, where the riches of individuals enabled them to offer those meretricious poisons which overthrew the ancient republics—away then with such arguments. Let republican simplicity, public faith & protection to the helpless, form the barometers of public actions; and then such evils as are alluded to, will be either obviated or greatly retarded. It is true the time may come when the prosperity of Frankfort, with an overwhelming wealth may burst through the marble hills with which it is surrounded, and the contents of those hills may be used in the creation of stately palaces and edifices; this presents a picture for future times, but should it ever be realized; if a warning voice can pass down through the virtue of future ages, it would be used to persuade the legislators of such an era to separate the public interests and offices from those temptations with which they would be surrounded, and select some new situation suitable to the era.

To conclude, the advantages afforded by the site which Frankfort enjoys, have been, in some degree, exhibited in the view already taken—but there is one more which ought not to be overlooked. The Kentucky river to its source, is covered with valuable timber; it affords coal and iron in abundance; it passes through a great body of rich land, and may be supplied to the end of time with those essential articles as well as with the best products of the earth, in greater abundance and greater certainty than any other town in the habitable globe. So long, therefore, as these unrivalled advantages exist; so long as it does not possess those charms of wealth and luxury which might be capable of vitiating the morals of the public functionaries; so long Frankfort must be as it now is, a situation so proper and so wisely selected, that had it not been established, those and other advantages would afford invitations which ought not to be resisted. Why then should the public mind be disturbed on the question for removal?

If these remarks or any of them shall have a tendency to direct the decisions of the honorable legislature to the best and most beneficial results; every purpose for which the useful pen has been used will be fulfilled—but let the issue be what it may, he will enjoy the consolation of having in the refutation performed his social duty.

VIATOR.

We have not room in this paper for Gen. Floyd's official report of a victory over the Creek Indians. The battle was fought on the 29th Nov. on the Talapossie river by nine hundred of the Georgia militia, and a few hundred friendly Indians; two hundred or more of the enemy were killed and about four hundred houses were destroyed. Our loss in the action was eleven killed and fifty-four wounded. The general states that the savages fought with the desperate bravery of real fanatics; the gallantry of the militia on this as on many other occasions, was conspicuous from the decisive victory gained, and the superiority of the enemy in numbers.

FORT GEORGE

Is said in the Pittsburgh papers to have been destroyed by our troops, and the country again in possession of the enemy. The cause assigned for the evacuation of fort George, is the expiration of the term of service of the militia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Geo.) Dec. 8. In the late battle with the Indians Gen. Floyd received a dangerous wound in the knee from a musket ball, early in the action, and continued on horseback till the battle was decided. He was brought to

Chatahoochie on a litter. Should the Surgeon be able to prevent spasms it is hoped he may recover. The ball was not extracted when Capt. Barton left camp. It is the opinion of Capt. B. that from two to three hundred Indians were killed, and the friendly Indians judge the number of hostile warriors at not less than 1500.

Col. Milton it is expected has by this time marched another detachment of Gen. Floyd's army against the hostile savages.

Gen. Adams' detachment of Volunteers has assembled at Monticello, amounting to about 500—ammunition was forwarded to them from this place yesterday—they will march against the Oakfuskee towns in a day or two.—Journal.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9.

The following message was received from the President of the U. S. which was read and referred to the committee of Foreign Relations.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The tendency of our commercial and navigation laws, in their present state, to favor the enemy and thereby prolong the war, is more and more developed by experience. Supplies of the most essential kind, find their way, not only to British ports and British armies at a distance; but the armies in our neighborhood, with which our own are contending, derive from our ports and outlets a subsistence attainable with difficulty, if at all, from other sources. Even the fleets and troops infesting our coasts and waters, are by like supplies accommodated and encouraged in their predatory and incursive warfare.

Abuses having a like tendency take place in our import trade. British fabrics and products find their way into our ports under the name and from the ports of other countries; and often in British vessels disguised as neutrals by false colors and papers.

To these abuses it may be added that illegal importations are openly made with advantage to the violators of the law, produced by under valuations or other circumstances involved in the course of the judicial proceedings against them.

It is found also, that the practice of ransoming is a cover for collusive captures and a channel for intelligence advantageous to the enemy.

To remedy as much as possible these evils, I recommend:

That an effectual Embargo on exports be immediately enacted.
That all articles known to be derived either not at all, or in an immaterial degree only, from the productions of any other country than Great Britain, and particularly the extensive articles made of wool and cotton materials, and ardent spirits made from the cane, be expressly and absolutely prohibited, from what ever port or place or in whatever vessels the same may be brought into the U. States; and that all violations of the non-importation act be subjected to adequate penalties.

That among the proofs of the neutral and national character of foreign vessels, it be required that the masters and supercargoes and three fourths at least of the crews, be citizens or subjects of the country under whose flag the vessels sail.

That all persons concerned in collusive captures by the enemy; or in ransoming vessels or their cargoes from the enemy, be subjected to adequate penalties.

To shorten as much as possible the duration of the war, it is indispensable that the enemy should feel all the pressure that can be given to it, and the restraints having that tendency, will be borne with the greater cheerfulness by all good citizens; as the restraints will affect those most who are most ready to sacrifice the interest of their country, in pursuit of their own.

JAMES MADISON.

December 9, 1813.

WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 24.

No business was yesterday done in the House of Representatives, and but little in the Senate. There appears to be a general indisposition to engage seriously in the weighty business of the nation until after the holidays. Perhaps indeed the absence of the Secretary of War from the seat of government, where however he is hourly expected, may have had an effect to delay the proposition of those military measures which must doubtless occupy the attention of Congress at an early day.

CIRCULAR.

Treasury Department, Dec. 17, 1813. SIR—An act has been this day passed "laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the U. States."

It extends to all vessels whether cleared or not cleared, as well coasting vessels as those engaged in foreign trade; and also prohibits the landing of any articles on board of the same. You will permit no vessel of any description to depart from port until the law shall be transmitted to you, which will be done with the necessary instructions, as speedily as possible.

From this prohibition are excepted private armed vessels either of the United States or of nations in amity with the U. States, with their necessary armament, stores and equipments only; and foreign vessels with the cargoes they may have on board when notified of this act, other than provisions, military and naval stores, whose officers and crews shall consist wholly of foreigners in amity with the United States at the time of the arrival of such vessels, and which shall not carry any passengers but such as shall have passports from the government of the U. States.

I am, &c. W. JONES.
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.
To the Collector of the Customs for the District of

Tanner's Oil.

A FEW BARRELS TANNER'S OIL OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,
For sale—Application to
THOMAS HANLEY
Lexington, January 3, 1814.

DANCING ASSEMBLIES.

There will be six Assembly Balls at Capt. Postlethwait's Inn—the first to be held on Thursday evening next. No gentleman residing in town will be permitted to attend, unless he be a subscriber for the season. The subscription will close previous to the second assembly; those wishing to subscribe, will apply to captain Postlethwait.

Attention.

ALL Officers now on the recruiting service attached to the 28th Regt. U. S. Infantry, will march what recruits they may have to the general rendezvous at Lexington, Ky. and hold themselves in readiness to join their regiment, now in winter quarters at Detroit.

THOS. DEYE OWINGS,
Col. 28th Regt. U. S. Infantry.
Lexington, Nov. 24, 1813.

Merchant Tailor Establishment.

OWENS & COYLE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia, a choice selection of Cloths, Cas, wens, Stockinets, fancy Vestings, and a general assortment of articles in their line of business, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Their business will be carried on in all its branches under the firm of
OWENS & COYLE,
Next door to the Kentucky Insurance Office.
Lexington, Dec. 16th, 1813.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR COCHRAN has removed his residence from his late habitation to the house recently built by Mr. Samuel Redd, on Limestone street, a few doors from Mr. Postlethwait's Inn, nearly opposite the Jail and in view of the Hotel, where he will continue to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY, in all such cases as may be entrusted to his care in town and in the adjacent country. Having commenced a partnership with Doctor James Overton, either of them may be consulted at any time at their shop, in the lower story of the above described dwelling. Doctors Cochran and Overton pledge themselves to bestow their undivided attention upon the duties of their profession, and to make it as serviceable to society as its nature and their best exertions can produce.
Dec. 28, 1813.

HENRY C. SLEIGHT

PROPOSES TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A MISCELLANEOUS PAPER,
TO BE ENTITLED
THE TOILET.

THE great number of weekly publications, which are now in circulation in the state of Kentucky, and indeed throughout the western country, would be sufficient to deter the publisher from this undertaking, were he not convinced that the proposed work, will be a source of amusement to the aged, and a vehicle of pleasing instruction to the male and female youth in the western country. On the powers of his own mind, he places but a small degree of reliance; but having received assurance of the assistance of a respectable number of gentlemen of letters, whose abilities have already rendered them conspicuous in the state, and whose upright conduct through life, is a sufficient proof of their undeviating attachment to virtue and morality, he feels confident that the work will be read with a suitable zest, by those who may be liberal enough to patronize it.

The following is the plan upon which the Toilet will be conducted:

- Under the head of 'HISTORY,' will be inserted, such extracts from ancient and modern history, as will be calculated to re-animate and delight the parent, and to instruct, invigorate and ennoble the minds of the children; to infuse into the breast of all, a degree of national and military pride, that must prove beneficial to the country.
- Under the head of 'BIOGRAPHY,' it is intended to furnish the readers of The Toilet with suitable selections from ancient and modern works; and particularly to portray the conduct of such heroes as distinguished themselves during the revolution; and to snatch from oblivion, the memories of those who have, and who may hereafter act a conspicuous part in the present contest.
- Under the head of 'THEOLOGY,' will be inserted extracts from the most popular theological works now in circulation; and such original religious communications as may, by the publisher, be deemed advantageous to the community.
- Under the head of 'MISCELLANY,' the publisher contemplates furnishing his readers with such amusing fragments, anecdotes and political selections, as will be read with pleasure by persons of every description.
- Under the head of 'ORIGINAL ESSAYS,' will be found such original articles as the scientific gentlemen of the country may be pleased to favor the publisher with.
- Under the head of 'INTELLIGENCE,' will always be found a summary of the most important foreign and domestic news.

The publisher also requests the favor of such persons as may feel themselves adequate, and may wish to devote their leisure hours to the composition of agricultural, or such other essays as may come within the plan upon which it is proposed to conduct The Toilet.

To attempt to delineate the advantages that may result to the community from the proposed work, would be a task too elaborate & prolix, to come within the compass of a prospectus. It is however, an admitted fact, that such works (which should always be kept free from the bickering of party, or personal and political controversies,) have done more to refine & polish society, than could have been effected in any other way and at the same expense. It is also worthy of remark that this work will afford to western geniuses an opportunity of displaying their intellectual powers, without the apprehension of being exposed to the censure of the world.

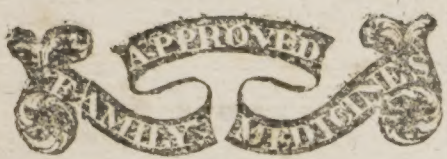
In no instance will the publisher descend to the insertion of a single sentence that would improperly produce a blush on the most refined female.

CONDITIONS.

THE TOILET shall be printed on new type and fine imported paper; each number to contain four super royal quarto pages. In case five hundred subscribers are obtained by the first of March next, the first number will be published on Friday the 11th of the same month, and will continue to appear weekly, on the same day, while the public patronage is sufficient to defray the expense.

Great care will be taken to have the papers of distant subscribers, enclosed in such a manner as to prevent their getting injured.

Each year will complete one volume. A title page and index will accompany the last number of each volume, gratis.
The price will be TWO DOLLARS payable within two months after the reception of the first number, or a note for THREE DOLLARS, to be paid at the expiration of the year.
Lexington, Dec. 28, 1813.



Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable. Prepared only by the sole proprietor
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, in Philadelphia only at his Family Medicine Warehouse, No. 337, North-east corner of Race and North Second streets.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL.**
OR, NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
Price one Dollar and fifty Cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, headache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, and various complaints resulting from impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases, of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and joints, hiccup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S
CELEBRATED STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;**
Price \$1.50 cents.

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable Medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of coughs, colds, consumption, the hooping cough, asthma, pain in the breast, cramps and wind in the stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c.

For the dysentery or lax cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with the pulmonary complaints or disorder of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S
CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS,**
(Price two dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S
STOMACHIC BITTERS.**
(Price one dollar.)

Which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the Southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the bark, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S
INFALLIBLE WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,**
A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families. Price 50 cents.
SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swollen belly; great thirst; the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or choleric pains; an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitation of the heart; swoonings, cold sweats; palsy, epileptic fits, &c. &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

**DR. DYOTT'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,**
For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant fevers.

(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)
These Pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Bilious, Fever, Ague and Fever, Cholera Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestions, Costiveness, Hypochondriac & Hysterical complaints, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout. They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whether there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

**DR. DYOTT'S
PATENT TICH OINTMENT.**
For pleurisy, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the rheum.

(Price 50 cents per box.)
**DR. DYOTT'S
INFALLIBLE TOOTH-ACH DROPS,**
Price 50 cents.

CHIRASIAN EYE-WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all disorders of the eyes.

YES, Price 50 cents.
**DR. TISSOT'S
CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.**
(Price two dollars.)
THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.
(Price one dollar.)
THE BALM OF IBERIA.

Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. &c.
(Price two dollars.)
THE RESTORATIVE DENTIFRICE
For cleaning, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

(Price 50 cents per box.)
Since these invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects—many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by the following agents:
Messrs. M'Calla, Gains & Co.—Lexington, Ky.
James Ritchie, Merchant, Winchester, Ky.
Messrs. Crockett & Weiseger, Frankfort, Ky.
John & James Bradshaw, Shelbyville, Ky.
William R. Hynes, Bardstown, Ky.
Messrs. Letcher & M'Kee, Lancaster, Ky.
Wills Young, & Co. Paris, Ky.
Roseland Hanna, Georgetown, Ky.
Geo. Howard, & Co.—Mount Sterling, Ky.

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis at each of the above places.
DR. T. W. DYOTT respectfully informs the public, that the above mentioned genuine Medicines, are prepared and sold in Philadelphia, only at his wholesale and retail Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, No. 137, North East Corner of Second and Race streets—where he has constantly for sale a large and general assortment of fresh drugs and medicines, of every description, warranted genuine.

Those who purchase by the quantity for cash, will be allowed a very liberal discount.

N. B. Country Storekeepers can obtain the agency for vending the above Medicines on commission, by addressing the Proprietor, accompanied with satisfactory reference, &c.

Letters post paid, from any part of the continent will meet attention.
July 29, 1813. 29—e. o. 1 year.

**To Journeymen
CABINET-MAKERS.**

WANTED immediately, three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages, in Cash, will be given, and constant employment. None need apply but those that are good workmen.

JAMES MEGOWAN.
Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813. 47—tf.

Coach and Harness Making.
ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.
Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49—tf.

**Kentucky Farmers'
ALMANAC,**
For the year 1814,
Just Published and for sale at this Office.

Winter Goods.
JOHN A. GOREHAM, & Co.

HAVE just received a large supply of fashionable
Merchandise,

from Philadelphia, which will be sold at their usual low prices for Cash.
November 8, 1813. 45—13t.

THE highest price IN CASH will be given for
FLAX SEED,

delivered at our shop in Lexington, next door to Oliver Keene's.

Downing & Grant.
N. B. We have a quantity of LINSEED OIL for sale.

July 12, 1813. D. & G. 28—tf.

REMOVAL.
J. P. SCHATZEL has removed from his late stand to the third house above the Insurance Company, on Main Street, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he has still on hand and offers for sale, wholesale, a pretty general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
N. ORLEANS SUGAR, by the hhd. or bbl.
SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, by the bbl.
8 CEROONS SPANISH INDIGO,
10,000 wt. ROLL BRIMSTONE,
PEPPER, PIMENTO, GINGER,
MADDER, ALLUM, COPPERAS
GUN POWDER, IMPERIAL &
YOUNG HYSON TEA,
MADEIRA WINE.
33— Lexington, Aug. 16, 1813.

Vancluse Academy.
I PURPOSE resuming my school on the first Monday in Nov.—Students from a distance can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood, and at my house. The English, Latin and Greek languages, with science in its different departments, will be taught as the progress of the students may require. Should I meet with sufficient encouragement, a set of Maps and Globes, will be procured, to facilitate the study of Geography, and Astronomy.

Vancluse, two miles from Lexington,
October 9th, 1813. 41—tf.

Bradford and Vigus
HAVE taken the three-story house lately occupied by Mr. Jeremiah Neave, opposite the Market-House, on Cheapside, where they have opened a very general assortment of

Merchandise,
Consisting of
DRY GOODS, CHINA, GLASS & HARDWARE, QUEEN'S WARE.

Which will be sold on as low terms as any Goods in Lexington, for Cash, or exchanged for Whiskey, Linsey, country Linen, &c.
A constant supply of **SALT and NAILS.**
C. Duane's Military Books, &c.
November 23, 1813. 57—tf.

Dr. John Todd,
HAVE returned to Lexington, offers his services as a Practitioner of Medicine and Surgery.

SLATE IRON WORKS.
THE FURNACE is now in full blast, making from three to four tons a day.

Orders forwarded shall be executed with neatness and dispatch, patterns forwarded to my Iron Store in Lexington, will meet a ready conveyance to the Works.

MARIA FORGE
Is also now at work—all the fires are well manned and making Iron of a superior quality.

SLATE FORGE
Is also in high operation, and making a ton per day.

A constant supply of Iron will be kept at my store in Lexington of a quality not inferior to any made in the United States, and will be warranted as such by
THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.
Lexington, 10th Dec. 1813.

For Sale,
On a short credit, an Invoice of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

Amounting to between 4 and \$5000, at a very small advance. Apply at the Commission Store of
D. BRADFORD, Auct
October 19, 1813.

**WILLIAM ROSS'S,
Boot, Shoe & Grocery Store.**
Next door to Mr. John Keiser's and nearly opposite the Market house.

WHERE he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of Boots, Shoes & Groceries, to wit:—
Fairtop and backstrap
Boots
Cossack do
Three quarters do
Men's fine leather lined
Men's shoes
Men's buff shoes
Men's shoes with straps for buckles
Men's fine leather and morocco pumps
Men's coarse shoes
Boys fine and coarse shoes
Ladies London dress kid & morocco shoes
Ladies high heeled shoes
Do. welted shoes
Do. with wains heel ball
Ladies morocco shoes with straps
Ladies plain morocco slippers of different colors
Ladies morocco cork

GROCERIES.
Madeira, Port, Claret and Sherry Wines
Fourth proof Jamaica spirits
Fourth proof French brandy
Fourth proof Holland gin
Old whiskey
Porter in bottles
Lemon and lime juice
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson and Hyson skin Teas
Coffee, Chocolate and Rice
Loaf lump and Muscovado sugars
Liquorice ball and candied sugar
Molasses
Sweet oil
Coffee mills.
Oysters
Mustard

All of which will be sold low for CASH in hand.
Lexington, October 4, 1813. 43—tf.

Ten Dollars Reward.
STOLEN or STRAYED from before Doctor M'Calla's shop, on Wednesday morning the 13th instant, a BAY HORSE—his hind feet and right fore foot white, a white snip on his nose, shod before, about fifteen hands high, five years old, had on a blind bridle and a rope round his neck. Whoever will give information where the said horse can be found, or deliver him to me, one mile from Lexington on the Georgetown road, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS GARNER.
October 22, 1813. 43—tf.

For Sale
AN NEGRO WOMAN, who has been accustomed to the house; or I will exchange said woman for a smart negro boy, from fourteen to sixteen years of age.
JOHN MARSH.
Lexington, Water street, Nov. 15, 1813—46—tf.

RICHARD MARSH
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the upper part of the Theatre, where he continues to make and repair Umbrellas as usual.
October 22, 1813. 43—tf.

J. H. & L. HAWKINS
HAVE just received from Philadelphia a large assortment of
GOODS.

They were well laid in at cash prices, and will be sold low for cash.
They have for sale about \$5000 worth goods by the Piece or Package.

Best COTTON, by the bale.
COFFEE, by the barrel.
TEAS, by the box.

A general assortment of **GROCERIES.**
They give Cash for Feathers and Linsey.
In addition to our present stock of goods, have just received an elegant assortment of Lovetine Silks and Sattens, of all colours, for Lady's Pelices and Dresses.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH GIVEN FOR
Water-rotted Hemp,
Delivered at John Hart's rope-walk.
R. MEGOWAN & Co.
Lexington, Dec. 6, 1813. 49

THE TAILORING BUSINESS
IS carried on by the subscriber on Main street, next door to Holloway, Bain & Steel's Hat Manufactory—where every attention will be given to those who may favour me with their work.
JAMES DEVERS.
December 6 1813. 49—tf.

New Printing Establishment.
H. C. SLEIGHT

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the business of BOOK and JOB PRINTING in Mr. E. Yeiser's three story brick building, on the corner of Main and Main Cross streets, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line on the most reasonable terms, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

His printing materials are new, and having served a regular apprenticeship in the city of New-York, he flatters himself that the public will bestow a portion of their patronage on him, and assures them that he will not be unthankful for their favors.

N. B. One or two Apprentices wanted immediately to the above business, to whom liberal encouragement will be given. H. C. S.

Those subscribers to the American Statesman who have not received the last number of that paper, are requested to apply as above.

To Printers.
The subscriber wishes to sell a complete Printing-Office for a COUNTRY NEWSPAPER, (with the exception of a Press.) The materials are nearly new. Payments made easy. Apply to
H. C. SLEIGHT.
Lexington, Dec. 6, 1813. 49—tf.

Lexington Library.
THE SHARE-HOLDERS are respectfully invited to call at the library room, and discharge their semiannual contributions, which become due this day. Persons in arrears will do well to balance their accounts; and those who have claims, unadjusted, will exhibit their vouchers for settlement.

Per Order,
THOMAS M. PRENTISS,
LIBRARIAN.
December 4, 1813. 49—tf.

EVERY Shareholder who shall be in arrears, for a semiannual contribution on instalment, shall forfeit and pay a fine, of 25 cents, per month, for each and every share, on which he shall so make default.

Notice.
AN ELECTION of Eleven Trustees for the town of Lexington, for the year 1814 will be held at the court house in said town on the first Saturday in January next, it being the first day of the month; to commence at 10 o'clock.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington,
PETER I. ROBERT, CLK.
December 6, 1813. 49—tf.

HAT-MANUFACTORY.
THE Subscriber having become solely interested in the HATTING BUSINESS, will carry it on as usual at the former stand. He thanks his friends and the public for their encouragement, and assures them his exertions will be used to the utmost for their satisfaction.
SAMUEL P. COCK.
Lexington, Dec. 6, 1813. 49

**DOMESTIC
Roving & Spinning Machine.**

THIS very important and useful improvement for roving and spinning Cotton and Wool, has been secured to OLIVER BARRETT, jr. by letters patent. As it is impossible to give an adequate idea of machinery by description, it may be sufficient to state that this machine is very simple in its construction and operation, and not more liable to be put out of repair than a common spinning wheel, and may be made and repaired by a good carpenter or cabinet maker.

A machine of twelve spindles will occupy about the same room as a bed—On a machine of twelve spindles, one woman (with a child to assist the rolls) will spin as much in a day as eight women on the common wheel—the spindles may be increased to any desired number, the yarn may be spun to any required size, and that size preserved with great exactness. This machine has all the advantages of the Billy and Jenny; it spins from the roll, reduces the roll to roving or roving, and spins the roving by the application of a second carriage. To avoid individual expense, a few families have joined in the purchase of a machine, Cotton may be spun fine enough for domestic use, and wool can be spun to any fineness the texture will permit.

The subscriber has received from the Patentee, an assignment of the full an exclusive right of making, using and vending to others the use of the above machine, in the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and within the several following territorial governments subject or attached to the United States, viz. — Orleans, Indiana, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois and Michigan territories, and now offers for sale the patent right for the above territories, either by State, County or otherwise, as may be wished or best calculated to benefit the community.

Persons wishing to purchase, can be supplied by applying to the subscriber, at J. Postlethwait's inn, Lexington, where he will remain a few days.

STEPHEN ANDRES.
Nov. 28, 1813. 48—5t.

SINCE my arrival at this place, I have had one of the DOMESTIC ROVING and SPINNING MACHINES, built by Mr. Samuel Rankin, Cabinet-maker, and Mr. Hickey, a Smith, at the upper end of Main street, opposite the cotton Factory of Hanson and Parish, where it may be seen and examined by those wishing to purchase. I will remove one in a few days to Frankfort, for the purpose of giving more general information—Machines will be furnished on reasonable terms by Messrs. Rankin & Hickey, in a workmanlike manner.
S. ANDRES.
Lexington, Dec. 11, 1813. 50—tf.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber in Oct. last, living in Jefferson county, (Ky.) a Negro Man, named
STEPHEN,

Formerly belonged to James Beatty, near Lexington—he is 23 years old and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made and tolerable black, and can write his own pass. I expect he is secreted about or near Lexington.—Any person taking up said negro and putting him in any jail in this state and giving me information by post or otherwise, so that I can get him, shall receive the above reward, or thirty dollars if taken up in the like manner out of this state.
DAVID JEWELL.
December 21, 1813. 52—3tf.

Army Blanks.

NEW GOODS
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

R. MEGOWAN & Co.
No. 44, MAIN STREET.

HAVE just received a large and splendid assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEEN'S WARE, HARD WARE.

Chiefly purchased for Cash, and will be sold at a low advance, on accommodating terms. Lexington, 31st Aug. 1813. 55

M'Calla, Gains & Co.
HAVE just received a large and general supply of genuine MEDICINE and PAINTS, in addition to their former stock.

ALSO, QUANTITY OF
Lemon Acid, of superior quality, for making Punch, Lemonade, which is equal to the Fresh Fruit, and will keep any length of time. A generous deduction made to Tavern Keepers and others who buy by the quantity.

They likewise keep up the supply of Doct. Rogers' Pulmonic Deturgent, in Cakes, for the cure of Coughs, Consumptions, &c.

They wish to purchase a quantity of clean white clover seed of the present years crop. Lexington, July 20th, 1813.

Fresh and Cheap Goods.
JAMES LEMON
Has just received and is now opening at his store on Mill street, an elegant assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, QUEEN'S GLASS & TIN WARE, BRANDY, RUM & SPIRITS, of every kind, by the barrel, gallon or quart.

ALSO—A QUANTITY OF
SANDY LICK SALT, PENITENTIARY NAILS, &c. &c.
Which he offers for sale unusually low for Cash.

He has two rooms above his store, and a kitchen under his sleeping room—also, a house suitable for a small family, adjoining his dwelling, which he will let, for any number of months.
Lexington, November 1, 1813. 44

BOOTS & SHOES.
L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's
Boots & Shoes,
made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,
Ladies Shoes,
of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.
Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45—tf.

Wanted to Rent,
CAPACIOUS CELLARAGE, suitable for storing Malt Liquor. Apply to
JOHN COLEMAN,
Porter and Ale Brewer,
Who continues to purchase BARLEY and HOPS, for cash.
Lexington, Nov. 8, 1813. 45—tf.

Pork and Beef wanted.
THE Subscriber wishes to purchase about 400 large corn-fed fat HOGS and 200 small fed BEEVES.—He will commence taking in the Hogs about ten days before Christmas. They must be neatly slaughtered and cleaned, and perfectly cool before put into the wagons to bring to market. He will give the highest price in Cash. He will begin to take in the Beesves about the 1st of January next. They will be received on foot, and \$4 for 100 lbs. given for the net beef.
JAMES MORRISON, N. A. K.
Lexington, Nov. 13, 1813. 46—tf.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton,
HAVE just received a large Assortment of
GOODS,
In addition to their former stock; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for Cash.

ALSO ON HAND
A large quantity of **SAIL DUCK & SEINE TWINE.**
Nov. 15, 1813. 46

Thomas & John Hanly
HAVE received a large quantity of Philadelphia LEATHER of every description, which, being carefully selected, and purchased for Cash, they are enabled to dispose of on moderate terms. They also keep a supply of the above leather, with a quantity of their own manufacture, at their Tan Yard in Jessamine county, where the highest price, in Cash, is paid for Hides and Skins.
Lexington, Nov. 13, 1813. 46

E. Yeiser and Co.
HAVING received from Philadelphia a large and well-chosen assortment of LEATHER, which being purchased for Cash, they now offer for sale at the most reduced prices, for Cash, Hides, or good negotiable paper.

An assortment of the same kind of Leather may be had at their Tanyard in Danville.
Wanted immediately, a Journeyman CURRIER, who understands his business perfectly.
Lexington, Nov. 14th, 1813. 46—tf.

For Sale
A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,
In the Indiana territory—nearly opposite Louisville—about
589 Acres,
No. 29. For particulars and terms apply to Doctor John Todd, of Lexington.
SAM'L B. TODD.
Nov. 23, 1813. 46

LEVI L. TODD,
WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Boone and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.
Sept. 6, 1813. 56—tf.